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Another page was turned. General Haller 726
was obliged to throw his divisions onto the 175
western frontier of Poland. The Treaty of Versailles was to be signed. No /67/ one knows whether the Germans may not refuse to sign, ally themselves with the Bolsheviks and enter a desperate struggle.

It does not seem impossible that a surprise attack of the Ukrainians may be successful. Petrushevych named the Russian General A. Grekov, who had staked everything on the Ukraine, supreme commander of the West Ukrainian forces. He is the author of the plans for an offensive which, under his name, was to enter Ukrainian military history as one of the most daring deeds.

In the early morning of June 8, 1919 the Ukrainians began the assault on the town of Chortkov which had been captured a few days before by the Poles. "The effect of this advance was baffling. Several Polish battalions who were defending the town dispersed and took to wildest flight. Almost the entire enemy artillery of this division, all their baggage and several hundred prisoners fell into the hands of West Ukrainians. In the market-place of the town a national parade of the Polish inhabitants of the entire countryside had just gathered in order to celebrate the 'burial of the Ukraine'. The fleeing soldiers fell upon this crowd: 'Run! The Ukrainians are already here!' - and the entire festively-clothed multitude fled with the troops, just as they were, abandoning everything. Then something improbable happened to the Ukrainians under General Grekov when the news of the battle of Chortkov reached them. On the entire West Ukrainian front of 35 kilometers the 726
8000 men whom West Ukrainians engaged in combat 703
pushed forward, and there followed a sudden, pos- 175
itively miraculous transformation in the attitude of the entire nation. Suddenly they became aware that they were being led, that they were being

ommanded by a real general. The soldier who 726
nly yesterday was unable to halt an enemy advance 703
now dashed ahead recklessly. The divisions which 175
throughout the war did not know how to cooperate
with their neighbors /68/ now functioned with a
baffling tactical assurance. They attacked, they
pushed through, they rolled up enemy flanks, they
pursued, they marched into the roar of enemy guns
to help their neighbor to victory. The higher
staff officers who up to that time had known
nothing but caution, suddenly learned how to seek
out the enemy, to find him, to attack, to pursue,
to break into the enemy's rear. The ones who
only yesterday were deserting, those who were
barely able to carry arms, young and old, all now
joined the advancing West Ukrainian troops. A
crowd marched into a village, only to leave it as
a company." (43)

43. Kuchabskyj: Western Ukraine in the Struggle with Poland and Bolshevism, page 302.

From the beginning an extreme shortage of 175
infantry munitions imperiled these brilliant 726
victories of West Ukrainia. There were only
enough weapons to equip a bare 20,000 men. On
June ninth and tenth the Ukrainians overran two
Polish divisions who fled in wild panic along with all
the inhabitants. Ten days later they put to
flight five divisions, and on June 27 a new Polish
line of resistance became shaky. It, too, was
destroyed. Nevertheless, the Ukrainians did not
succeed in capturing the badly needed arms and
munitions. At last, only two days' march from
Lwów the offensive was halted. New Polish div-
isions were thrown in and Pilsudski himself, who
had previously already taken over the supreme
command but had been unable to avoid the last
breakthrough, now gave the command for a counter-
offensive...In its extremity Poland mobilized the